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X 1969 SPRING POTATOES acreage marketing guides X



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

NOVEMBER 1968 AMG 65

PREFACE

The total market requirements for potatoes for food peaked in the 1965 crop year. However, the overall demand faltered and declined in 1966, and again in 1967. The somewhat erratic market patterns and shifts in the use of potatoes during the past several years is indicative of the need for concise crop planning if potato growers' income is to be maintained.

The acreage-marketing guides for potatoes herein are recommendations to help potato growers match 1969 production with 1969 market requirements. The guide recommendations for each spring producing area are the estimates of acreage required which, with average yields, will produce a crop of the right volume so that growers will receive the best return for their crop.

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1969 SPRING POTATOES ACREAGE MARKETING GUIDES

The basic objective of the acreage-marketing guides program is to assist growers in their acreage planning so that the resulting production will be in balance with market requirements. The performance of every potato producer has an influence on the ultimate market situation for his commodity. Therefore, to improve prospects for a successful season, each grower should adjust his own acreage in accord with the individual State guide.

I. DEMAND FOR POTATOES IN THE SPRING OF 1969

The economy has been making record advances in 1968. Consumer demand for goods and services remains very strong because of rising wages and high employment levels. During the remainder of this year and into 1969, personal consumption expenditures and business fixed investment are expected to produce an additional, but less rapid, expansion. Government spending for goods and services may level off as a result of recent legislation. This latter action coupled with the income tax surcharge is designed to moderate the expansion in demand and limit the rise in prices. The full effect of the 10 percent tax surcharge on incomes will probably not be felt until April 1969, when taxpayers settle their account with Uncle Sam.

The total demand for food potatoes is expected to be well maintained. Our 200 million consumers each require approximately 112 pounds (farm weight) of potatoes per year. Consumer requirements for potatoes include 58 percent fresh and 42 percent in processed items.

Spring potato growers sell most of their crop in fresh table markets with the smaller share sold to potato chippers. In the spring of 1969, spring crop growers can expect demand in fresh table markets to be about as strong as in 1968. Total needs for spring potatoes for chipping should be at least as large as in 1968. Next spring, competing supplies of fresh storage potatoes may total less than in 1968. But inventories of frozen and dehydrated potatoes will be near or at their annual peak.

Prices for spring potatoes, as usual, will respond to total supplies available, and timeliness of harvest and marketing.

II. 1969 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1969 acreage guide for spring potatoes in all producing areas is an acreage equal to 1968. The aggregate acreage guide is 118,700 acres. Such an acreage, with average yields per planted acre by States, will result in a marketing guide crop of 24.8 million hundredweight. This quantity is slightly less than the 1968 total of 25.1 million. In 1969, the U. S. total marketing guide is 286 million hundredweight. The 1969 spring crop marketing guide is almost 9 percent of the U. S. total guide.

Acreage-marketing guide recommendations for each spring-producing State follow on page 4.

Table 1.--Potatoes, Spring Crop: Acreage-Marketing Guides
Recommended for 1969

Season and State	Acreage guide	Marketing guide
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>
<u>Early Spring:</u>		
Florida, Hastings	28,000	4,200
Florida, Other	<u>3,300</u>	<u>403</u>
Florida, Total	31,300	4,603
Texas	<u>2,800</u>	<u>230</u>
Total Early Spring	34,100	4,833
<u>Late Spring:</u>		
N. Carolina, 8 N. E. Counties	9,500	1,425
N. Carolina, Other Counties	<u>2,200</u>	<u>264</u>
N. Carolina, Total	11,700	1,689
South Carolina	400	47
Alabama	11,000	1,518
Mississippi	2,500	220
Arkansas	2,000	156
Louisiana	2,600	151
Oklahoma	500	33
Texas	5,200	520
Arizona	10,100	2,474
California	<u>38,600</u>	<u>13,124</u>
Total Late Spring	84,600	19,932
Total Spring	118,700	24,765

Selected data for principal spring potato areas are listed on page 5.

Table 2.--Potatoes, Spring Crop: Selected data for selected States, 1962-68 crops

State and year	: Planted : acreage	: Yield per : harvested : acre	: Produc- : tion	: Quantity : sold	: Average : price : received : by farmers	: Value : of : sales
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>	<u>\$ per cwt.</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
Alabama:						
1962	12,400	155	1,922	1,888	3.00	5,664
1963	15,000	125	1,875	1,514	1.93	2,922
1964	14,000	130	1,755	1,727	4.27	7,374
1965	15,300	117	1,755	1,727	4.92	8,497
1966	17,000	155	2,573	1,992	1.58	3,147
1967	15,000	130	1/ 1,820	1,618	2.35	3,802
1968	11,000	125	1,375	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arizona:						
1962	8,500	240	2,040	1,973	2.86	5,643
1963	10,200	255	2,448	2,064	2.24	4,623
1964	8,200	240	1,968	1,913	3.87	7,403
1965	11,000	210	2,310	2,257	4.18	9,434
1966	13,100	230	2,875	2,468	2.31	5,701
1967	10,900	250	2,725	2,694	2.53	6,816
1968	10,100	240	2,424	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
California:						
1962	43,300	320	13,856	13,463	2.05	27,599
1963	46,200	330	15,246	14,861	1.64	24,372
1964	36,800	365	13,432	13,295	3.52	46,798
1965	54,400	315	17,136	16,962	4.66	79,043
1966	52,000	330	17,160	16,814	1.85	31,106
1967	49,800	320	15,936	15,615	2.08	32,479
1968	38,600	350	13,510	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida:						
1962	23,300	142	3,301	3,276	3.19	10,453
1963	26,800	186	4,982	4,933	2.39	11,769
1964	25,600	158	3,996	3,955	3.50	13,856
1965	31,700	148	4,632	4,610	4.45	20,525
1966	33,500	145	4,714	4,689	3.23	15,145
1967	33,000	109	2,636	2,618	3.17	8,297
1968	31,300	157	4,803	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Carolina:						
1962	14,500	138	1,944	1,750	2.82	4,941
1963	12,800	146	1,812	1,652	1.71	2,821
1964	10,500	136	1,424	1,297	4.64	6,022
1965	12,200	137	1,632	1,512	6.13	9,267
1966	13,700	122	1,652	1,531	1.81	2,776
1967	12,300	144	1,776	1,656	2.44	4,041
1968	11,700	144	1,689	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Texas:						
1962	6,800	93	634	565	3.65	2,050
1963	7,000	96	664	603	3.37	2,043
1964	6,500	95	608	556	3.79	2,086
1965	10,300	92	864	811	5.97	4,847
1966	13,300	98	991	937	4.20	3,775
1967	10,500	92	934	884	3.63	3,209
1968	8,000	102	772	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

Note: 1967 data are preliminary.

1/ Includes 175,000 cwt. not marketed because of economic conditions.

III. SPRING POTATO HIGHLIGHTS

Total spring potato acreage has shown a pronounced downward trend. In 1968, all spring potato producing areas reduced plantings. Total acreage in 1968 was down 16 percent compared with 1967, and was about half the 1953 total. Spring crop yield per acre has held within a narrow range during the 1960's. The 1968 average of 214 hundredweight tied the record set in 1961 and again in 1964.

The 1968 total production of 25.1 million hundredweight ranked among the small spring crops, and was 6 percent less than in 1967. California, the major spring source, contributed substantially to the reduction in both acreage and production of 1968 spring potatoes.

In the Southeastern States, cold weather was adverse for crop development. Little rainfall was recorded in Florida in the early spring. And in California, temperatures were unusually cool.

In Florida and other southeastern areas, harvests began about two weeks late and this resulted in harvest bunching in the late spring. In the West, harvest was active by mid-May. With an overall moderate supply of spring potatoes combined with the orderly clean-up of supplies in storage areas, market prices showed only a gradual seasonal decline. Returns to growers for 1968 spring marketings were indicated to be above 1967. Additional tables of details including spring prices and unloads are shown in Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, and in Figures 1, 2, and 3. Summaries for spring States begin on page 12.

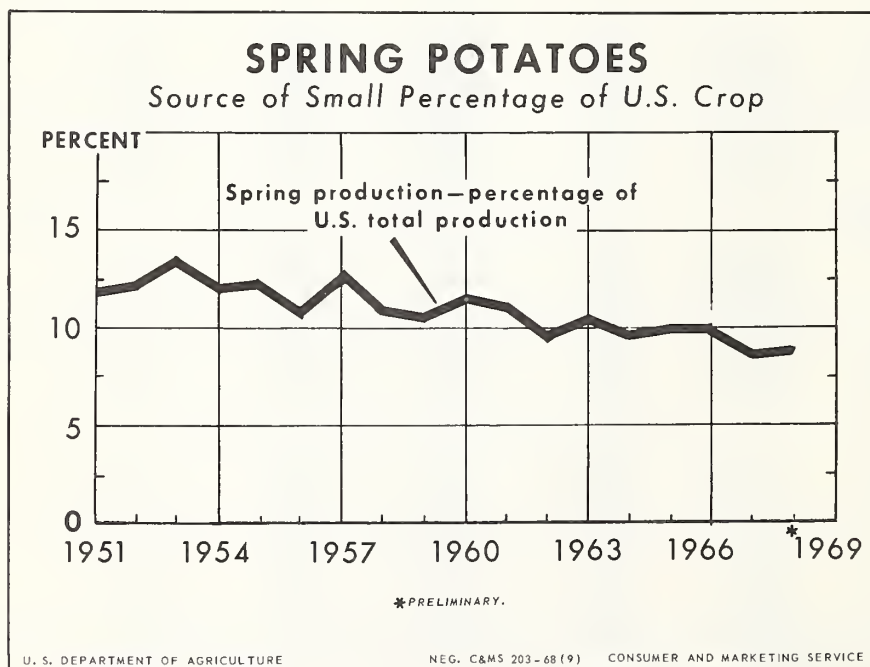


Figure 1

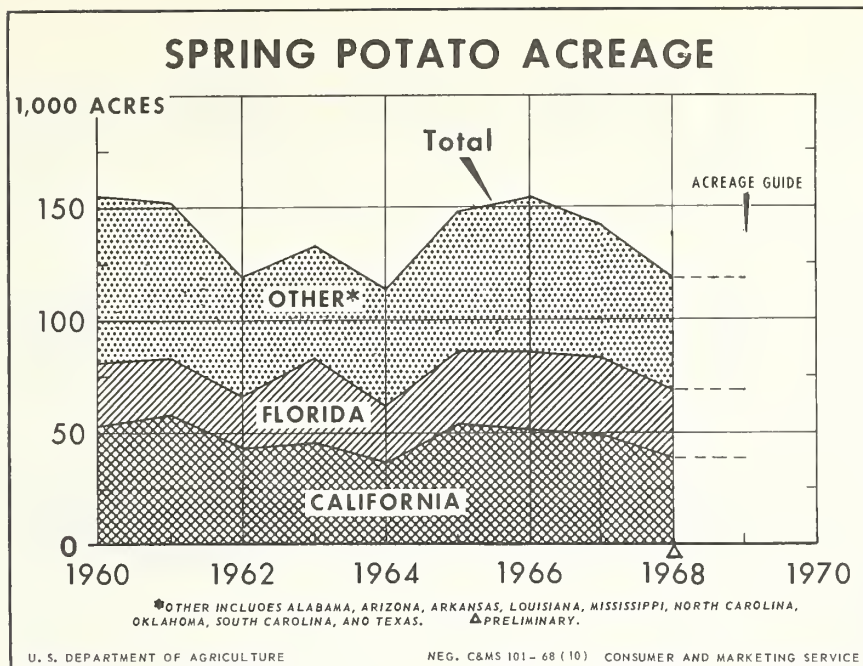


Figure 2

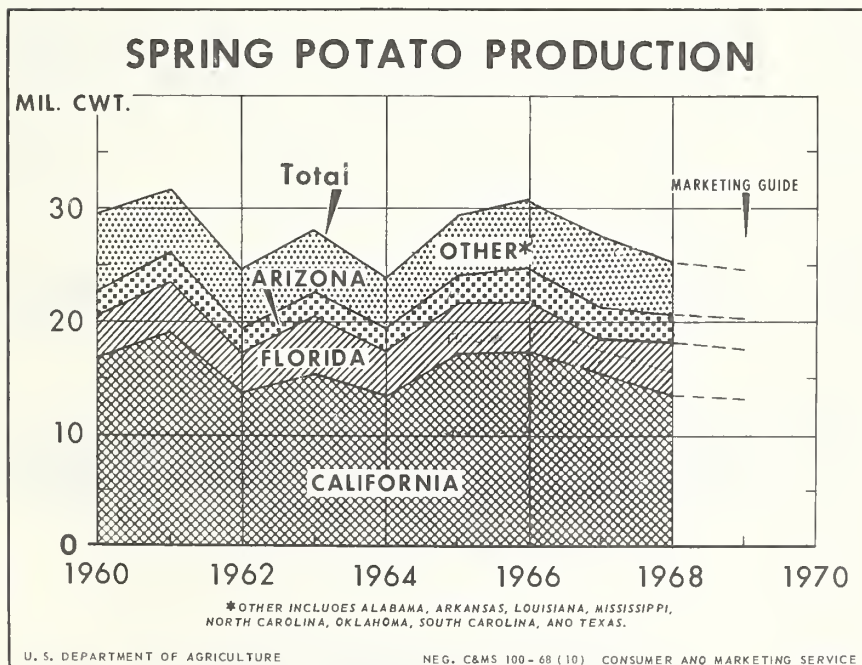


Figure 3

Table 3.--Potatoes, Total Spring Crop: Selected data for 1951-68 crops

Crop year	: Acreage : : harvested :	: Yield : : per acre :	: Production : : Million cwt. :	Disposition		Price <u>l/</u> : Dollars	Value : of sales : : \$ Million
				Used on : : farms :	Sold : : Million cwt. :		
	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.		
1951	191.1	121	23.1	3.3	19.8	2.39	47.2
1952	199.2	128	25.5	2.8	22.7	3.98	90.3
1953	235.7	134	31.5	5.1	26.4	1.65	43.5
1954	188.8	137	25.9	2.8	23.1	2.62	60.6
1955	190.4	146	27.8	2.5	25.3	2.39	60.3
1956	176.6	146	25.9	2.0	23.9	4.11	98.2
1957	185.5	170	31.5	2.2	29.3	1.51	44.2
1958	184.4	154	28.4	2.2	26.2	1.98	52.0
1959	137.8	183	25.3	1.5	23.7	3.21	76.3
1960	154.7	191	29.5	1.3	28.2	2.64	74.6
1961	147.5	214	31.6	1.3	30.3	1.77	53.6
1962	122.7	200	24.6	1.1	23.5	2.48	58.3
1963	131.0	213	28.0	1.6	26.3	1.91	50.3
1964	111.6	214	23.9	.6	23.3	3.69	86.0
1965	145.1	201	29.2	.6	28.5	4.74	135.2
1966	148.9	207	30.9	1.7	29.2	2.17	63.4
1967	131.4	203	26.7	.9	25.8	2.35	60.5
1968*	117.5	214	25.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

* Preliminary.

l/ Average price per cwt. received by farmers.

Table 4.--Spring Potato Prices*

State, year	April	May	June	July
\$ per cwt.				
California:				
1967	3.45	2.40	1.80	2.20
1968	2.65	3.15	2.90	3.00
Florida:				
1967	3.63	3.22	2.56	----
1968	4.18	3.54	2.59	----
Arizona:				
1967	----	2.65	2.50	2.40
1968	----	3.35	3.25	3.10
North Carolina:				
1967	----	----	2.40	2.50
1968	----	----	2.88	2.61
Alabama:				
1967	----	2.45	2.26	3.06
1968	----	----	2.55	3.30
Texas:				
1967	5.00	4.00	3.10	4.00
1968	----	5.60	4.25	3.75
U. S.:				
1967	1.82	2.00	1.95	2.58
1968	1.77	2.55	2.71	3.04

* As reported in Agricultural Prices, issued monthly by the Statistical Reporting Service, USDA.

Table 5.--Potatoes: Unloads in selected cities of shipments originating in California and Florida, selected months,* 1967 and 1968

City	: Unloads from	: City	: Unloads from		
	: California		: Florida		
	: 1967 : 1968		: 1967 : 1968		
	Carlot		Carlot		
	equivalents		equivalents		
Chicago	1,651	1,498	Atlanta	341	445
Cincinnati	162	103	Baltimore	80	138
Cleveland	470	342	Boston	4	14
Dallas	211	258	Buffalo	65	87
Denver	276	267	Chicago	345	520
Detroit	939	846	Cincinnati	112	212
Houston	535	524	Cleveland	258	288
Indianapolis	241	210	Columbia, S. C.	70	72
Kansas City, Mo.	167	214	Detroit	462	572
Los Angeles	3,989	4,157	Kansas City, Mo.	72	68
Memphis	41	43	Louisville	212	254
Milwaukee	291	223	Memphis	32	131
Minneapolis 1/	774	771	Milwaukee	55	84
New York 2/	1,275	1,031	Minneapolis 1/	19	89
Philadelphia	519	445	New York 2/	128	101
Pittsburgh	399	267	Philadelphia	168	224
Portland	754	798	Pittsburgh	124	171
St. Louis	279	223	Providence	55	26
San Francisco 3/	1,243	1,610	St. Louis	59	70
Seattle 4/	505	524	Washington, D. C.	69	116
Canada:			Canada:		
Montreal	95	64	Montreal	1	29
Ottawa	29	2	Ottawa	--	3
Toronto	285	168	Toronto	12	112
Vancouver	237	377	Vancouver	4	7
Winnipeg	123	198			
Subtotal	15,490	15,163	Subtotal	2,747	3,833
Other Cities	2,649	2,386	Other Cities	367	415
Total	18,139	17,549	Total	3,114	4,248

* Four months, April - July.

1/ Includes St. Paul.

2/ Includes Newark, New Jersey.

3/ Includes Oakland.

4/ Includes Tacoma.

Table 6.--Potatoes: Unloads in selected cities of shipments originating in Alabama, Arizona, North Carolina and Texas, selected months,* 1967 and 1968

City	: Unloads from :		: Unloads from :		: Unloads from :		: Unloads from :	
	: Alabama	: City	: Arizona	: City	: North Carolina	: City	: Texas	
	: 1967	: 1968	: 1967	: 1968	: 1967	: 1968	: 1967	: 1968
	Carlot		Carlot		Carlot		Carlot	
	equivalents		equivalents		equivalents		equivalents	
Atlanta	290	260	180	133	117	118	198	257
Birmingham	207	166	146	211	97	74	285	368
Chicago	352	199	260	279	21	57	143	180
Cincinnati	212	268	686	524	80	51	30	40
Indianapolis	179	159	237	170	37	25	37	68
Louisville	246	252	138	107	9	5	57	54
Memphis	121	234	179	171	30	31	28	30
Nashville	93	58	184	114	62	83	22	26
New Orleans	187	217	55	61	24	74	85	148
St. Louis	218	279	65	54	97	95	96	84
Canada:	Canada:		Canada:		Canada:		Canada:	
Toronto	5	9	--	--	25	30	2	4
Winnipeg	--	2	5	--	--	3		
Subtotal	2,110	2,103	2,142	1,833	600	655	983	1,259
Other Cities	318	290	492	363	72	83	270	273
Total	2,428	2,393	2,634	2,196	672	738	1,253	1,532

* Four months, April - July.

1/ Includes St. Paul.

2/ Includes Newark, New Jersey.

IV. SUMMARIES FOR PRINCIPAL SPRING POTATO STATES

California

Total 1968 spring potato acreage in California, the major spring source, was reduced sharply, and was near record-low. Yield per acre was high, and partly offset the acreage reduction. The 1968 total production of 13.5 million hundredweight was 12 percent less than in 1967 (Figure 4).

A light market supply had developed in central California by late April. Cool weather held back crop development. State maturity regulation on potatoes, effective May 1, tended to check volume into early May. Shipments increased to 2,000 carlots weekly by late May, and to more than 3,000 by the first week in June, and continued at a high level into July. Late in June, extremely high temperatures resulted in slowing of harvest.

Shipping point prices for California long whites showed contraseasonal strength early in May. By mid-June when shipments attained peak levels, prices declined but then firmed in early July. Prices for California round reds showed a relatively high season average as did those for Norgolds.

Total shipments of 1968 California spring potatoes were down moderately compared with 1967 (Table 7). As is usual, most of the 1968 shipments consisted of the long white variety for sale in the fresh table markets. Chippers utilized the bulk of shipments of Kennebecs. The 1968 per capita shipment of spring potatoes from California was the smallest since 1962.

In 1969, the fresh table markets and potato chippers combined should readily absorb the production from a total acreage in California equal to that of a year earlier.

Arizona

Arizona spring potato acreage, which peaked in 1966, was reduced in 1968 for the second successive year. Average yield was down moderately compared with the high average in 1967. The 1968 production was 11 percent less than in 1967.

Light movement of Kennebecs for chipping was underway by early May. Harvest of round reds began about mid-May with long whites available by May 20, and Norgolds in the first week in June. The Arizona harvest peak was in early June with Norgold volume available into July.

Much of the Kennebec crop was sold under pre-season contracts to processors. Round red shipping point prices opened at \$5.00 per hundredweight in mid-May and eased to \$3.25 by June 21. Norgolds were quoted mostly at \$4.25.

A 1969 spring potato production in Arizona about equal to 1968 would be in line with market requirements.

Table 7.--Potatoes, California Spring Crop: Shipments by varieties, per capita shipments, and average price, 1960-68

Year	: Long whites	: Round reds	: Kennebecs	: Other 1/	: Total	: U. S. : total population 2/	: Per capita shipments 3/	: California season average price
	---- Million hundredweight ----					Million Pounds	\$ per cwt.	
1960	11.2	1.2	1.7	.1	14.2	179.9	7.9	2.53
1961	12.5	1.0	1.5	.1	15.1	183.0	8.3	1.49
1962	9.0	.8	1.2	.2	11.2	185.8	6.0	2.05
1963	9.5	1.1	1.5	.2	12.3	188.6	6.5	1.64
1964	9.0	.9	1.7	.4	12.0	191.3	6.3	3.52
1965	11.0	1.2	2.6	.5	15.3	193.7	7.9	4.66
1966	9.5	1.1	2.5	.7	13.7	196.0	7.0	1.85
1967	9.4	.9	2.2	.6	13.1	198.2	6.6	2.08
1968 3/	8.5	1.0	2.3	.5	12.3	200.3	6.1	3.00

1/ Includes Russet Burbanks and Norgold Russets.

2/ As of July 1; includes armed forces.

3/ California spring potatoes.

4/ Preliminary.

Timing of 1968 spring potato harvest in the West - California and Arizona - was normal. But in Florida and Alabama, the crop was about 2 weeks late.

Spring potato prices in 1968 were relatively strong. In California, where 54 percent of the spring crop originated, grower 1968 prices averaged approximately \$3.00 per hundredweight versus \$2.08 in 1967.

The U. S. average potato price moved up sharply during the spring, with prices increasing from 51 percent of parity in March 1968 to 94 percent in June, and 105 percent in July.

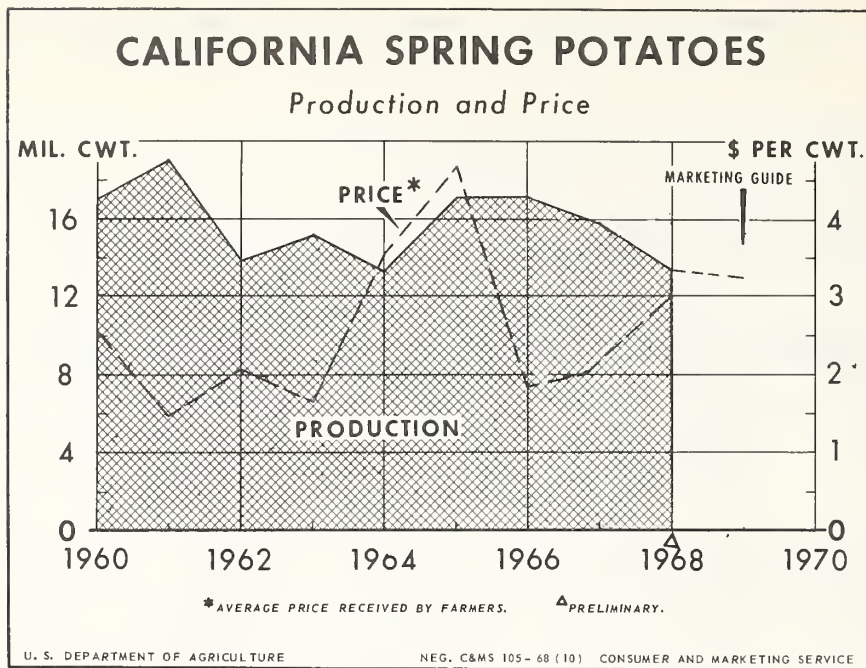


Figure 4

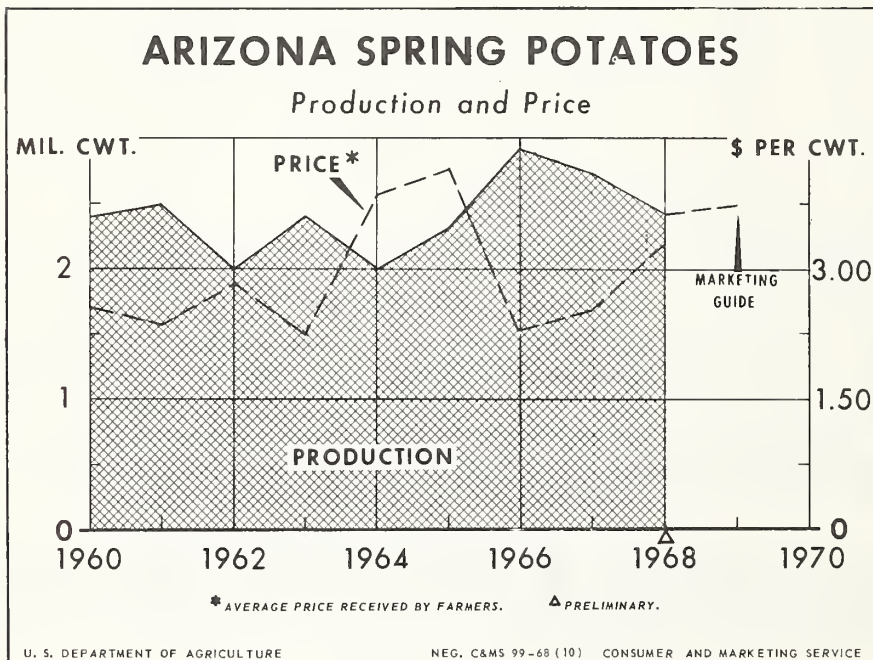


Figure 5

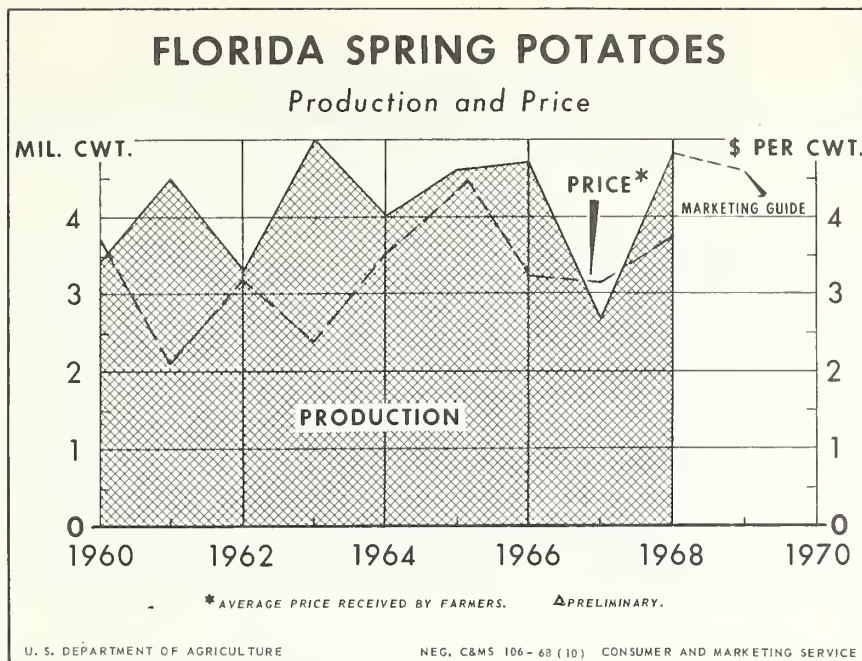


Figure 6

Florida

Spring potato acreage in Florida in 1968 was reduced moderately. This followed a reduction in acreage also in 1967. Cold weather in February and March resulted in burned tops of exposed plants. In spite of cold temperatures and little rainfall, the 1968 average yield was high. And total production was substantially above 1967, when adverse weather resulted in a below average output.

The Florida 1968 spring harvest started in mid-April, about 2 weeks later than normal. This delay permitted shipments from the Dade County winter crop to continue well into April. Heavy rains late in May plus a tropical storm early in June affected the Florida harvest schedule.

Florida shipments increased during late April and exceeded 1,000 carlots weekly during May. Shipments continued active through mid-June in contrast to the normal finish of the shipping season in early June.

As is usual, much of the Florida Sebago volume was under pre-season contract with chippers. For the Sebago variety, shipping point prices during May held at mostly \$3.75; prices for round reds were mostly \$4.80.

In 1969, a slight reduction is recommended in Florida's spring production.

North Carolina

Spring potato acreage in North Carolina was reduced moderately in 1968, and followed a reduction also in 1967. In spite of cold weather which resulted in irregular stands, average yield in 1968 was high. But with total acreage down, production was off slightly compared with 1967.

Most of the North Carolina crop was marketed in the 4 weeks beginning mid-June. Heavy movement from the extremely large 1968 crop on the Eastern Shore of Virginia began about June 20, and checked market need for North Carolina marketings. Nevertheless, North Carolina growers' returns in 1968 averaged about \$2.70 per hundredweight versus \$2.45 in 1967.

Marketings of the spring crop in northeastern North Carolina and the early summer crop on the Eastern Shore of Virginia were regulated under a marketing order.

In 1969, the acreage-marketing guide for North Carolina is an acreage and production equal to 1968.

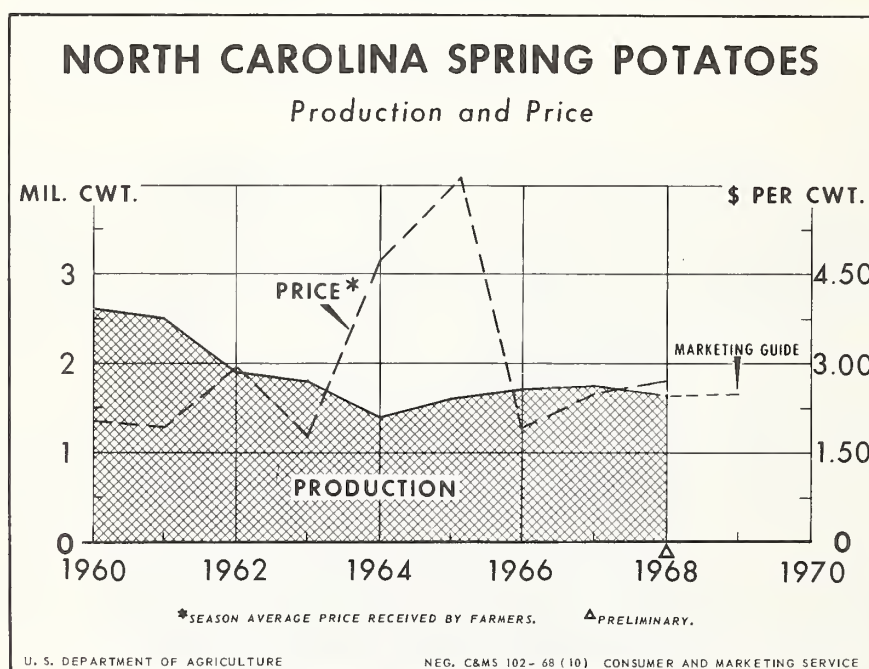


Figure 7

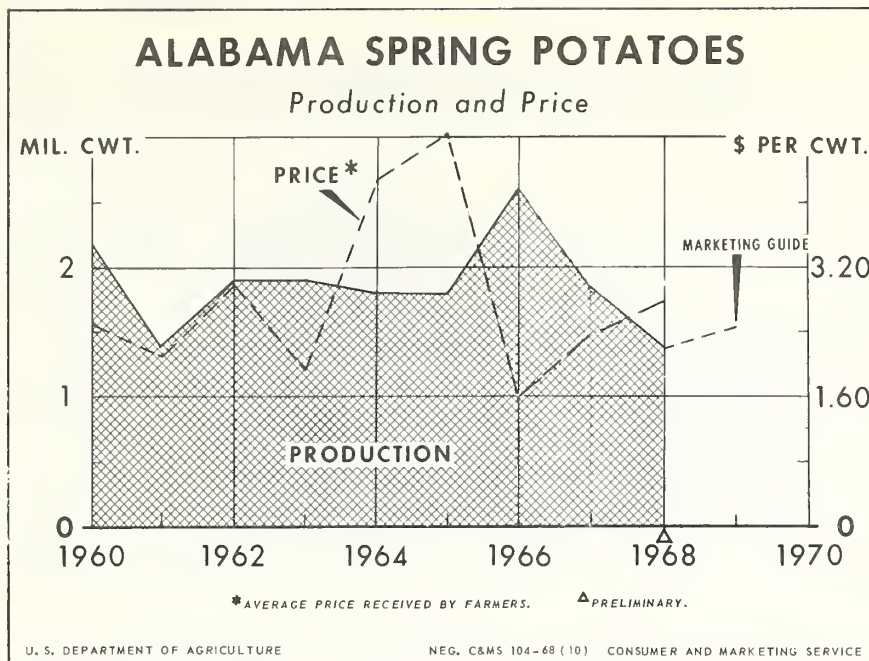


Figure 8

Alabama

Spring potato acreage in Alabama in 1968 was one-fourth less than in 1967. A late March freeze in the Baldwin area was adverse for emerging plants. And 1968 yields were below average. The 1968 production, which consisted of both round red and round white varieties, was the smallest since 1961.

The 1968 harvest was active by late May, or 2 weeks later than normal. Digging of round reds peaked about June 10, and that for round whites a few days later.

Shipping point prices for round reds opened in late May at \$4.00 per hundredweight but trended downward to \$2.75 by the third week in June. For round white varieties (mainly the Superior) prices were mostly \$3.75. The 1968 season average price was moderately above 1967.

With average yields in 1969, an equal acreage would result in a moderately larger crop in line with market requirements.

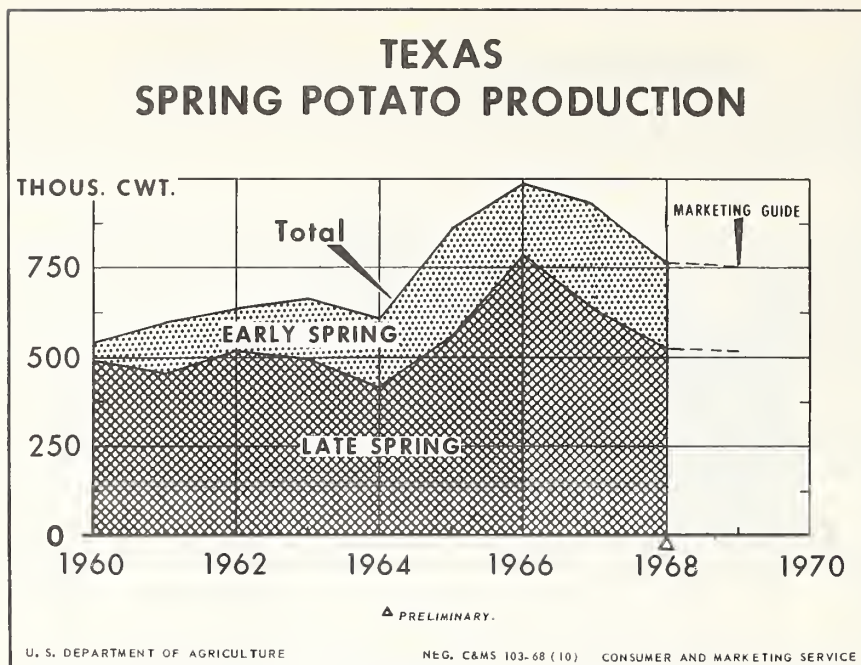


Figure 9

Texas

After peaking in 1966, early spring potato acreage in Texas was reduced sharply both in 1967 and 1968. Harvest of the 1968 early spring crop, which is concentrated in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, began about mid-April and continued through May. The small 1968 production, 247,000 hundredweight, was sold at a high average price.

Total acreage in late spring producing areas in Texas also was cut back sharply both in 1967 and 1968. Total production in 1968 was estimated at 525,000 hundredweight versus 630,000 in 1967.

Harvest in the Pearsall area was active in May, and was underway early in June in the San Antonio and Munday areas.

In 1969, market outlets should absorb readily a combined early and late spring production in Texas of 750,000 hundredweight.

VI. U. S. POTATO INDUSTRY CHARTS

Some of the trends in the potato industry considered in the preparation of the potato acreage marketing guides are described in the commentary and charts that follow (Figures 10 through 22; also a summary of potato utilization is shown on page 26).

Most of the potato crop is grown by 16,990 farmers, many of them small in all 50 States. They produce some 30 billion pounds annually, with crop value up to \$765 million at the farm.

The U. S. total potato acreage has been holding within a narrow range (Figure 10) as has average yield per acre (Figure 11). Total production was at an all-time high in 1966 (Figure 12). The preliminary production estimate for 1968 is 29 billion pounds, 5 percent less than the large 1967 output.

Total spring potato acreage in 1968 was near record low, but per-acre yield was high. Total spring production in 1968 accounted for about 9 percent of the U. S. total crop.

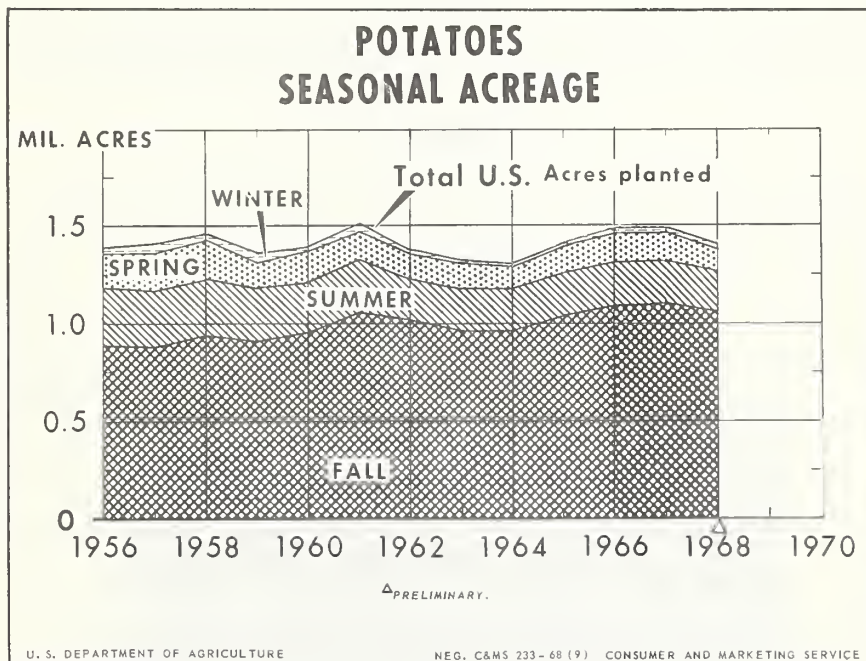


Figure 10

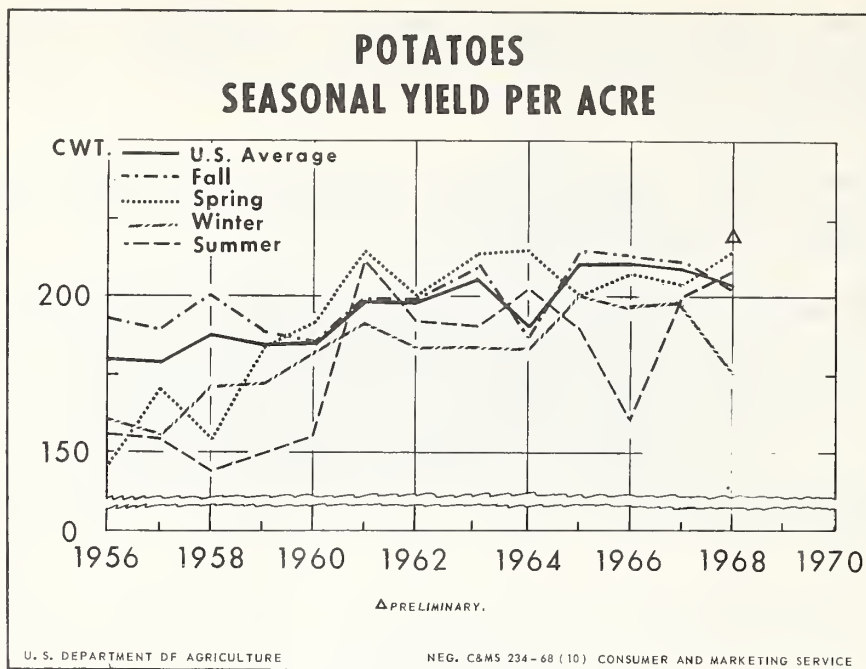


Figure 11

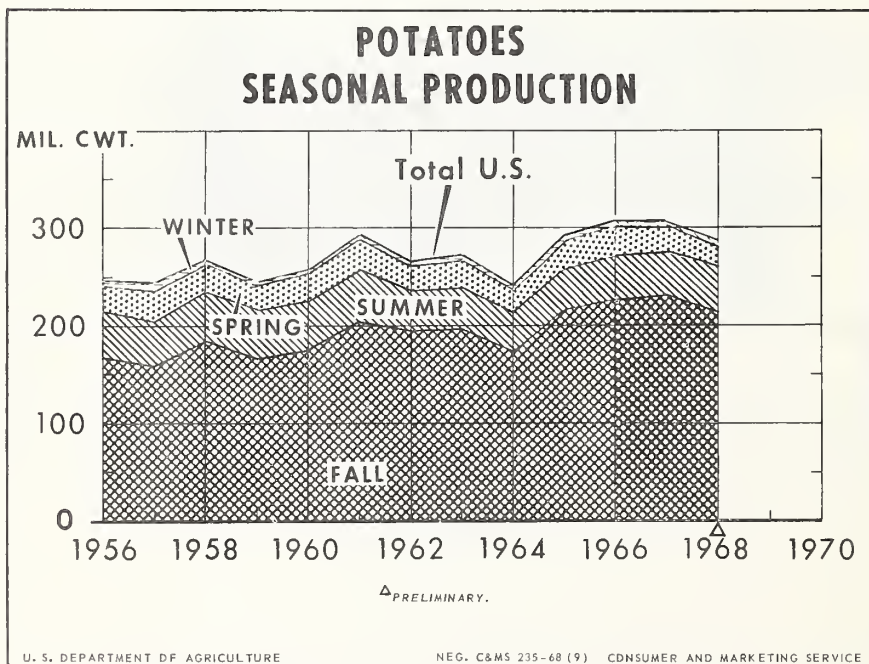


Figure 12

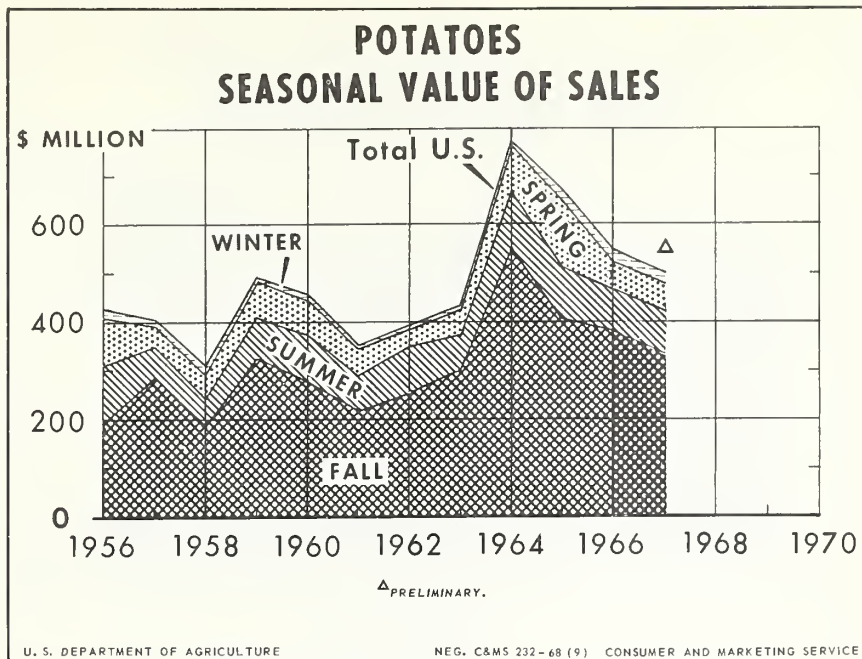


Figure 13

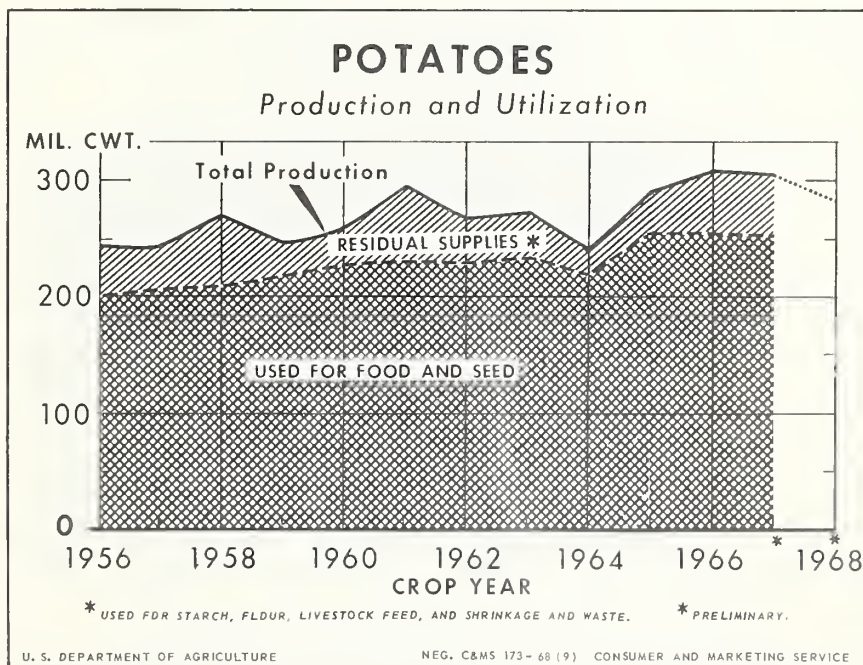


Figure 14

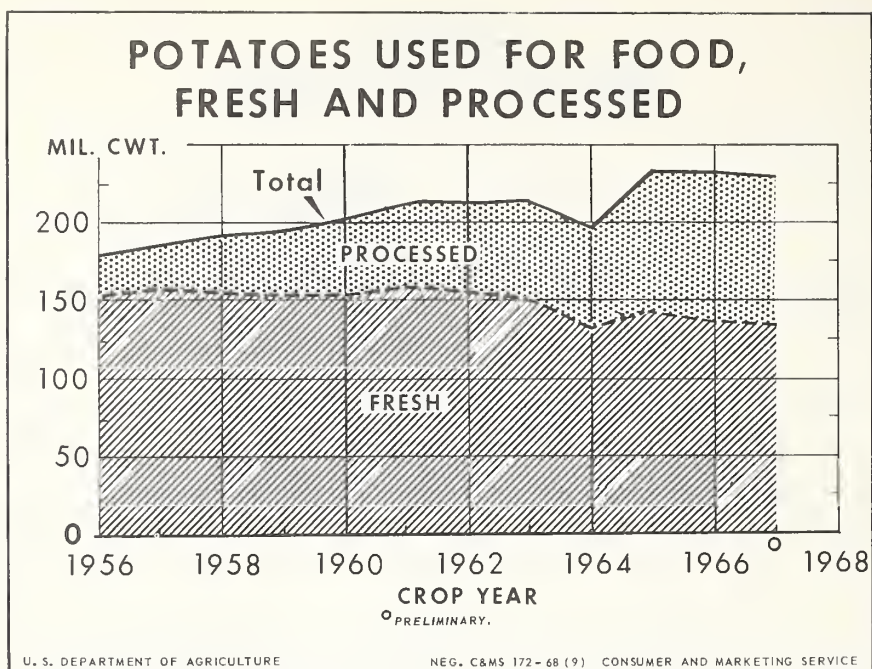


Figure 15

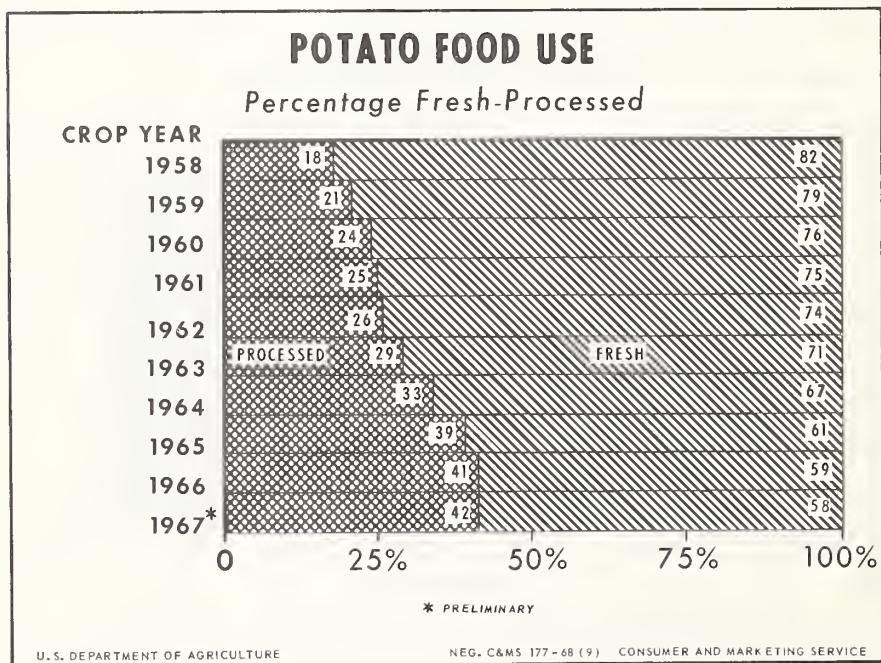


Figure 16

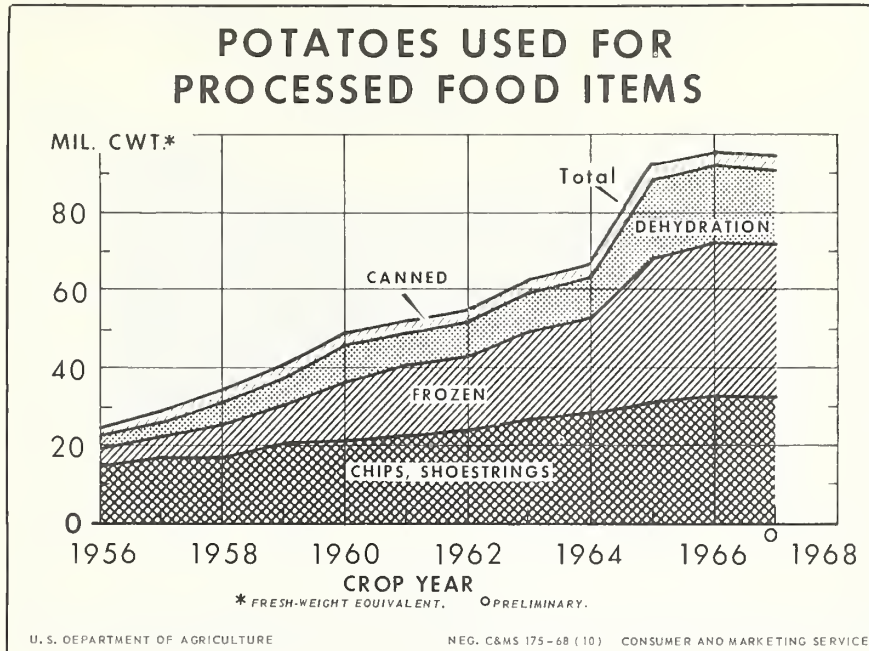


Figure 17

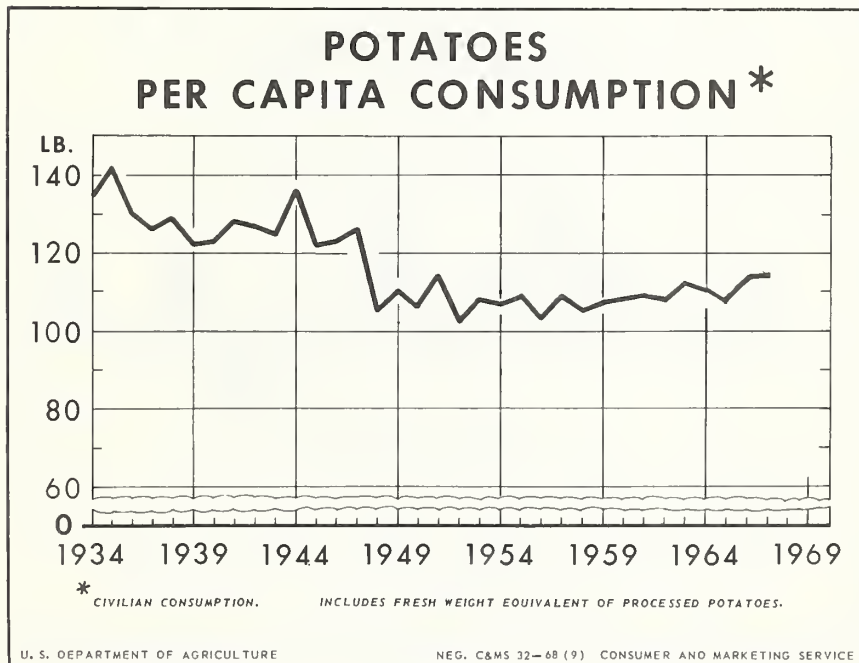


Figure 18

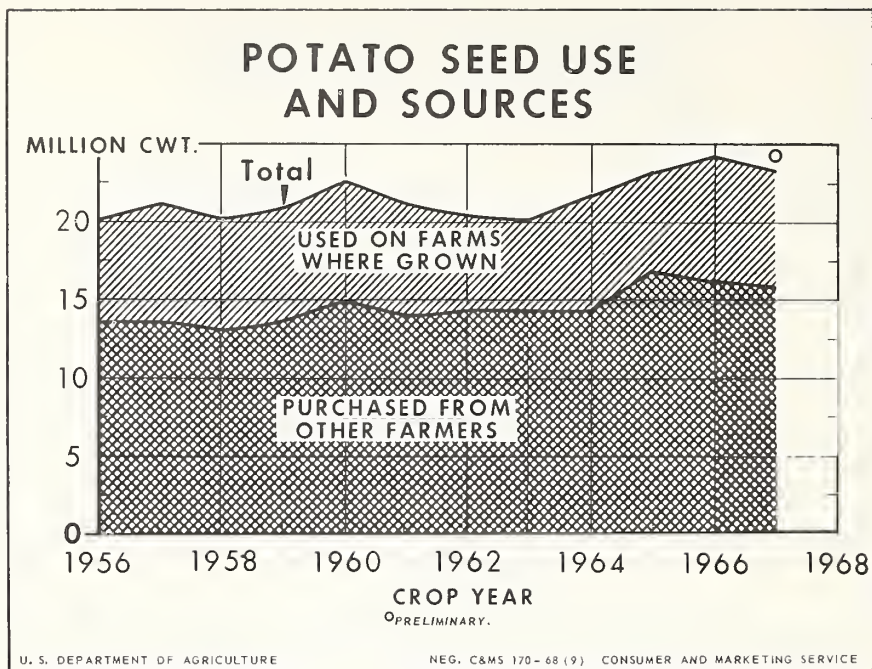


Figure 19

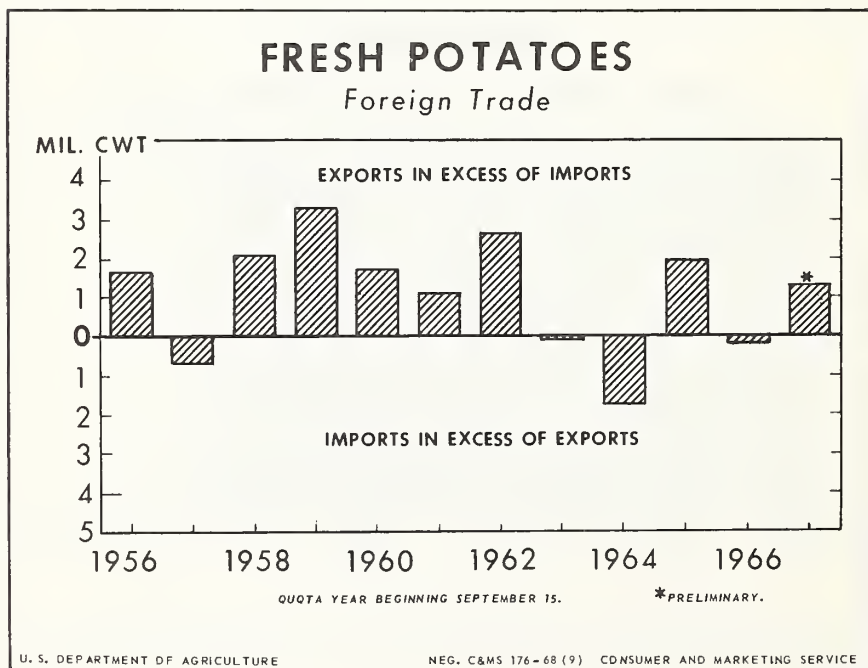


Figure 20

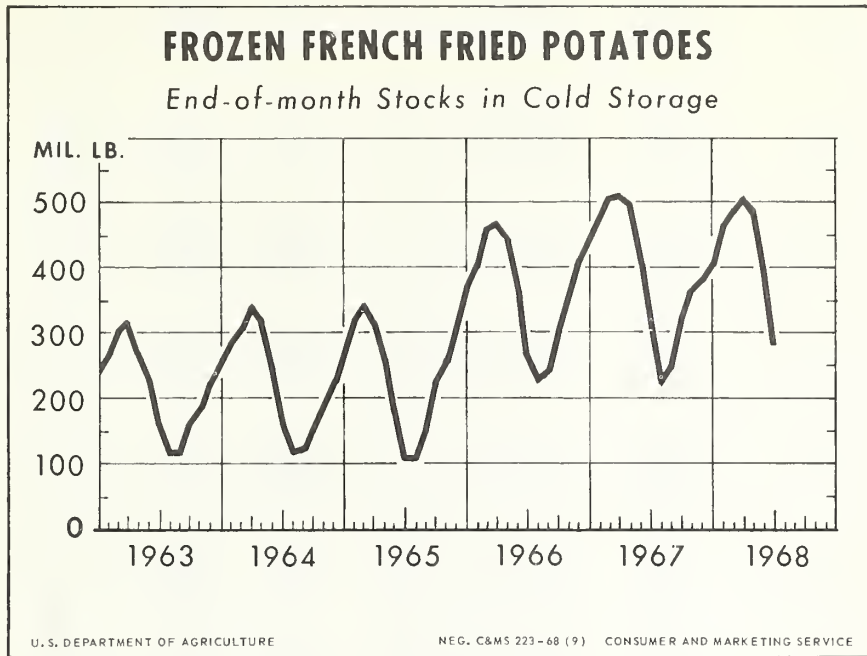


Figure 21

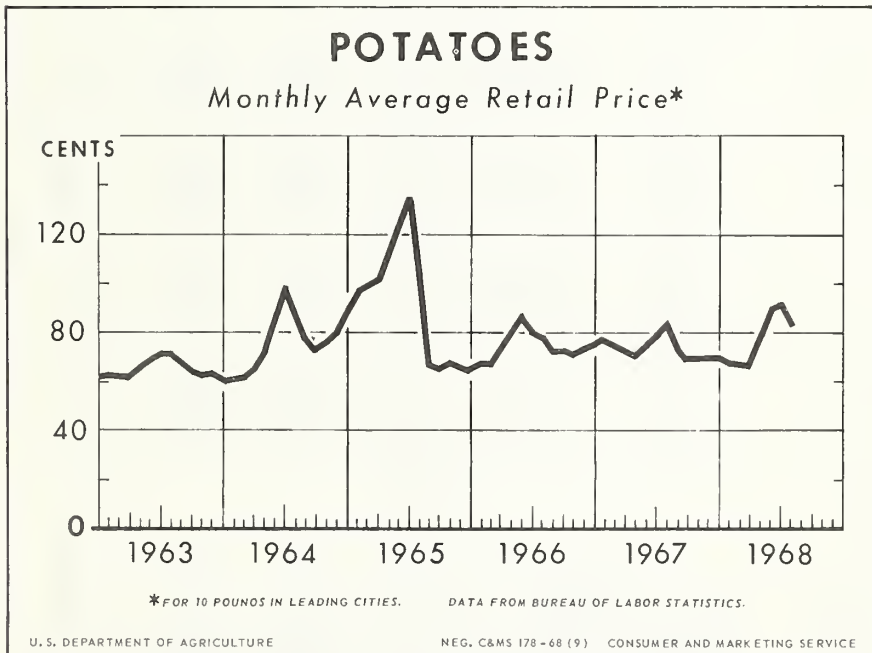


Figure 22

Utilization items	Crop year											
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Fresh Food:												
Tablestock	146,048	148,408	148,868	148,497	149,002	153,594	149,710	146,981	129,513	139,542	133,856	131,367
On Farm	9,312	8,176	7,279	5,913	5,310	4,773	3,955	3,400	2,776	2,597	2,378	2,289
Subtotal	153,360	156,584	156,147	154,410	154,312	158,367	153,665	150,381	132,289	142,139	136,234	133,656
Processed Food:												
Chips, etc.	14,566	17,356	17,063	20,085	21,018	22,642	24,086	26,693	28,783	31,292	32,729	32,699
Dehydration	3,223	3,776	5,917	7,656	10,104	8,518	9,280	9,909	10,801	20,166	19,811	19,084
Frozen	4,675	4,827	8,263	9,918	15,042	18,138	18,400	22,425	23,654	37,302	39,631	39,609
Canned	2,283	2,606	2,864	2,447	2,809	2,775	2,926	3,240	3,201	3,348	3,386	3,480
Subtotal	24,747	28,565	34,107	40,106	48,973	52,073	54,692	62,267	66,439	92,108	95,557	94,872
(1) Total Food	180,107	185,149	190,254	194,516	203,285	210,440	208,357	212,648	198,728	234,247	231,791	228,528
(2) Starch, Flour	18,336	12,691	18,387	7,718	10,177	20,493	11,285	11,737	2,990	8,081	11,001	12,049
(3) Feed sales	7,675	8,950	18,918	6,607	5,348	20,340	7,913	10,103	5,587	5,797	8,440	16,171
Feed on farm	4,148	2,718	3,916	3,104	2,940	4,192	3,340	3,087	1,871	2,179	2,930	2,781
Total	11,823	11,668	22,834	9,711	8,288	24,532	11,253	13,190	7,458	7,976	11,370	18,952
(4) Seed sales	13,435	13,641	13,079	13,583	14,823	13,823	14,333	14,159	14,203	16,992	16,173	15,877
Seed on farm	6,752	7,577	7,086	7,093	7,560	7,191	5,955	5,911	7,363	6,510	8,113	7,436
Total	20,187	21,218	20,165	20,676	22,383	21,014	20,288	20,070	21,566	23,502	24,286	23,313
(5) Shrinkage, Loss	15,339	11,796	15,257	12,651	12,971	16,687	13,627	13,513	10,334	17,433	28,454	22,570
Total Production	245,792	242,522	266,897	245,272	257,104	293,166	264,810	271,158	241,076	291,169	306,902	305,412

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